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Poetic

THE BROKEN HEART.

I saw her when her cheek was bright  
And beautiful, and fair;  
Love, joy, and all that wins delight,  
Which chains the heart, or glads the air,  
Seemed met together there—  
The glow, the glance, from cheek and eye,  
Her hair of curling jet;  
The look, the smile, the stifled sigh,  
Her forehead arched, and white, and high—  
Methinks I see them yet!

I saw her on her bridal-day,  
With hope upon her brow;  
Her smile, her blush, were brightly gay,  
And Joy, with his ethereal ray,  
Was there to gild her vow.  
The jest, the laugh, the social cheer,  
All bitterness forbid;  
Her heart was light, her cheek was clear,  
And dark and long the lashes were,  
Which fringed her fallen lid.

I saw her when her cheek was wan,  
Her eye looked dim and dead,  
Her charms had faded on her face,  
Her hair was bleached, her smile was gone,  
Her every beauty fled.  
She loved beneath the misery  
Which hearts corrode and know,  
Her face had lost its glancing gleam,  
And, sadly calm, she seemed to me  
A monument of woe.

I saw her in her winding-sheet,  
A senseless thing of clay,  
An aged form was at her feet,  
Her countenance with grief replete—  
'Twas her who gave her birth.  
Another, in a second place,  
From all the living part,  
Was seen to gaze upon her face,  
Which smiling lay in Death's embrace—  
'Twas he who broke her heart!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHTER.

Any young gentleman who can laugh at will, is certain of a favourable reception in society—particularly when the weather is muggy. Laughter is, therefore, a social virtue, a prudent accomplishment, an open letter of introduction. It is not necessary to be funny in order to be able to laugh. Some men laugh like potatoes, without knowing it. Their faces are sculptured cackonnations. The permanent grin, however, pulls upon the eye, and at last begins to wear out one's jocularity, and to look as solemn and hideous as the dismal sphinx. Laughing is good by virtue of its suddenness. It is in its unexpected appeals to the nerves, that its power chiefly lies. It does a thoughtful person good to be taken by surprise, and to be tickled into a hearty laugh against his will. It makes him feel as he would after having been electrified. It awakens him, forces blood to circulate, makes him open his eyes, look about him, and talk. The greatest mystery of laughter is its communicativeness. Set one or two going, and the whole circle, although they know not why, fall into the vein. You laugh at laughter, and laugh the more because you know the less of what you are laughing at. Much potency is there in the association of ideas. Awkward things make one laugh, if the mind happens to be directed into a different channel at the moment, and the awkwardness comes upon you suddenly. There is nothing laughable in seeing a man thrown from his horse; yet if he be pitched into the mud, and his hat rolls off into the kennel, and his heels are thrown up into the air, like the heels of the bodiless nondescript on the Marx half-pennies, you cannot help laughing. There is no grace in such an accident to make it agreeable to the imagination, and to save it from ridicule. From a peculiar construction of the sensitive membranes, some people laugh more than others, and young people laugh the more because they have fewer drawbacks upon the fancy. Things as they are, if we learned to analyze them, are not subjects for laughter, but until we grow familiar with realities, we laugh at them as if they were merely ideal, and set up for our amusement. To be well deceived is the happiness of life, says the Dean of St. Patrick's, and those who are the most deceived, laugh the most; and by the same reasoning, those who laugh the most are the happiest.

But laughing is divisible into many, many modes. Mrs. Jordan used to laugh over the whole face. It began in the dimples of the lips, and spread over cheeks and forehead like sunshine, until the entire countenance became inspired. That was a laugh to make you stop with admiration and suspended breath and feel happy. But you could hardly laugh at it or with it. It was too beautiful; captured the senses, and filled the heart with that sort of joy that does not express itself in laughter. Some people laugh convulsively, shouting out a noise like that of a pistol, and instantly relapsing back into silence and gravity. It is a great question whether they enjoy their laugh like the rest of the world, or whether they do not enjoy it more by keeping it within, and all to themselves. Others, again, laugh through their teeth, spreading their lips like the hyena, and emitting a hissing sound that resembles the frying of eggs. There may be a physical necessity for such a laugh, but unless there be, it is very inexcusable. There are persons who will avail themselves of any excuse for showing their teeth, and who laugh for no other earthly reason. They must think of their teeth the whole time, and not of the just provocatives. A fat person, who laughs zealously, laughs with his great big body. The tub undulates and heaves, and the whole man shakes with laughter down to the calves of his legs. It is like the boisterous rejoicing of a corporation. A man who desires a vivid reputation will throw himself back in a chair

laugh, as if the fun overpowered him. That is mere rump-like the titter of a pretty girl behind her fan; or the laugh that consists in twisting the thumbs into the sides and bending the body forward as if it were suddenly seized with pains, and utter a clicking noise in the corner of the mouth. Nobody ever laughed till they were black in the face, although that is esteemed the last point of risibility. Any one may laugh until he is red in the face; but the laughter that is the most searching makes the face pale. When a person always laughs in the same way, he never laughs with sincerity; for the same way of laughing is no more applicable to the different degrees of irritation than the same way of showing the sense of pain. To laugh always the same way is to laugh by rule, and the gamut may be played over on all occasions. It is pleasant to be gifted by nature with such exquisite sensibility that one's laugh varies with the subject. Variety is much admired in laughter as well as in every thing else; but it must not be studied, or it will be liable to suspicion; it must come of itself, free, natural, and characteristic. Loud laughing is dangerous to women, besides being disagreeable to their friends.

Women should never laugh much or loudly. They are supposed to be more patient and enduring than men; and as gentleness is their special charm, they should laugh softly, lowly, musically, and not as if they caught all the broad points of whim and caricature. They should be thought to leave some touches of the joke undiscovered, for it is the weakness of our sex to desire the ascendancy even in trifles. Gentlemen always affect something in reservation, as if there were a sting behind which ladies could not or ought not to understand. This is a poor affectation of exclusive privileges, of superior discernment, of the pride of sex. But ladies may be assured that there is nothing behind worth knowing, or that there is nothing in the joke except its pretensions to mystery.

Any person who laughs dogmatically should be expelled from the drawing-room. Why should any one laugh in a style that requires other people to laugh whether they like it or not, and that conveys a sneer at those who do not laugh, as much as to insinuate that they do not comprehend the force of the good thing? It is very rude to appear to understand what nobody else understands, and to laugh when you have the laugh all to yourself. We hate people who smivel when they laugh, as if they despised the poverty of mirth. Who wants them to laugh? Let them get into a corner, and trace the outlines of the figured paper with their eyes, until they get the blue devils, or nausea in the stomach. They have no right to come into a merry circle, and laugh in contempt of court. It is all nonsense to say that any individual is so locked up in bile as not to be able to enjoy a laugh. Every human being has a vulnerable point—touch that, and the metallic being becomes fused even as if it had undergone a process of fire. We laugh very seldom ourselves, but—when we do laugh—Mercury! what a leaping of sounds is there, what a bubbling of inarticulate notes, what a heaving of chest, and distortion of features, and spasm of limbs. It is well enough to talk about resisting laughter, but we know it is irresistible, and cometh like a thief in the night, and is not to be gaisaid. What could Moore have been thinking of when he addressed such a request as this to a lady?

"Give smiles to those who love you least,  
But keep your tears for me."

Sunshine before rain, we say, even in dogdays.  
London Atlas.

### MEMORY AND HOPE.

BY J. K. FAULDING.

Hope is the leading string of youth—Memory the staff of age. Yet for a long time they were at variance, and scarcely ever associated together. Memory was almost always grave, nay, sad, and melancholy. She delighted in silence and repose, amid rocks and waterfalls; and when she raised her eyes from the ground, it was only to look back over her shoulder. Hope was a smiling, dancing, noisy boy, with sparkling eyes, and it was impossible to look upon him without being inspired by his gay and sprightly buoyancy. Wherever he went, he diffused around him gladness and joy; the eyes of the young sparkled brighter than ever at his approach; old age, as it cast its dim glances at the blue vault of Heaven, seemed inspired with new vigour; the flowers looked more gay, the grass more green, the birds sang more cheerily, and all nature seemed to sympathize in his gladness. Memory was of mortal birth, but Hope partook of immortality.

One day they chanced to meet, and Memory reproached Hope with being a deceiver. She charged him with deluding mankind with visionary impracticable schemes, and exciting expectations that only led to disappointment and regret; with being the *ignis fatuus* of youth, and the scourge of old age. But Hope cast back upon her the charge of deceit, and maintained that the pictures of the past were as much exaggerated by Memory as were the anticipations of Hope. He declared that she looked at objects at a great distance in the past, and that this distance magnified every thing. "Let us make the circuit of the world," said he, "and try the experiment."

Memory consented reluctantly, and they went their way together. The first person they met was a school-boy, lounging lazily along, and stopping every moment to graze around, as if unwilling to proceed on his way. By and by, he sat down and burst into tears.

"Whither so fast, my good lad," asked Hope, jeeringly.

"I am going to school," replied the lad, "to study, when I had rather a thousand times be at play; and sit on a bench, with a book in my hand, while I long to be sporting in the fields. But never mind, I shall soon be a man, and then I shall be free as the air." Saying this, he skipped away merrily, in the hope of soon being a man.

"It is thus you play upon the experience of youth," said Memory, reproachfully.

Passing onward, they met a beautiful girl, gazing slowly and melancholy behind a party of gay young men and maidens, who walked arm in arm with each other, and were sitting and exchanging all those little harmless courtesies, which nature prompts on such occasions. They were all gaily dressed in silks and ribbons; but the little girl had on a simple frock, a homely apron, and clumsy thick-soled shoes.

"Why don't you join yonder group," asked Hope, "and partake in their gaiety, my pretty little girl?"

"Alas!" replied she, "they take no notice of me. They call me a child. But I shall soon be a woman, and then I shall be so happy!"

Inspired by this hope, she quickened her pace, and soon was seen dancing along merrily with the rest.

In this manner they wended their way from nation to nation, and clime to clime, until they had made the circuit of the universe. Wherever they came, they found the human race, which at this time was all young—it being not many years since the first creation of mankind—rejoicing at the present, and looking forward to a ripe age for happiness. All anticipated some future good, and Memory had scarce any thing to do but cast looks of reproach at her young companions. "Let us return home," said she, "to that delightful spot where I first drew my breath. I long to repose in its beautiful bowers; to listen to the brooks that murmured a thousand times sweeter; and to the echoes that were softer than any I have since heard. Ah! there is nothing on earth so enchanting as the scenes of my earliest youth."

Hope indulged himself in a sly, insignificant smile, and they proceeded on their return home. As they journeyed slowly, many years elapsed ere they approached the spot whence they had departed. It so happened, one day, they met an old man, bending under the weight of years, and walking with trembling steps, leaning on his staff. Memory at once recognized him as the youth they had seen going to school, on their first outset in the tour of the world. As they came nearer, the old man reclined on his staff, and looking at hope, who, being immortal, was still a little boy, sighed as if his heart was breaking.

"What aileth thee, old man?" asked the youth. "What aileth me," he replied in a feeble faltering voice—"what should ail me, but old age? I have survived all that was near and dear; I have seen all I loved, all that loved me, struck down to the earth like dead leaves in autumn, and now I stand like an old tree, withering alone in the world, without roots, without branches, and without verdure. I have only just enough of sensation to know that I am miserable, and the recollection of the happiness of my youthful days, when, careless and full of blissful anticipations, I was a laughing, merry boy, only adds to the misery I now endure."

"Behold," said Memory, "the consequences of thy deceptions," and she looked reproachfully at her companion.

"Behold!" replied Hope, "deception practised by thyself. Thou persuadest him that he was happy in his youth. Dost thou remember the boy we met when we first set out together, who was weeping on his way to school, and sighing to be a man?"

Memory cast down her eyes, and was silent.

A little way onward, they came to a miserable cottage, at the door of which was an aged woman, meanly clad and shaking with palsy. She sat alone, her head resting on her bosom, and as the pair approached, vainly tried to raise it up to look at them.

"Good morrow, old lady, and all happiness to you," cried Hope, gaily, and the old woman thought it was a long time since she had heard such a cheering salutation. "Happiness!" said she, in a voice that quivered with weakness and infirmity. "Happiness! I have not known it since I was a little girl, without care or sorrow. O, I remember those delightful days, when I thought of nothing but the present moment, nor cared for the future or past. When I laughed, and played, and sung, from morning till night, and envied no one, nor wished to be any other than I was. But those happy times are past, never to return. O, if I could only once more return to the days of my childhood!"

The old woman sunk back on her seat, and the tears flowed from her hollow eyes.

Memory again reproached her companion, but he only asked her if she recollected the little girl they had met a long time ago, who was so miserable because she was so young? Memory knew it well enough, and said not another word.

They now approached their home, and Memory was on tiptoe with the thought of once more enjoying the unparalleled beauties of those scenes from which she had been so long separated. But, somehow or other, it seemed they were sadly changed. Neither the grass was so green, the flowers so sweet and lovely, nor did the brooks murmur, the echoes answer, or the birds sing half so enchantingly, as she remembered them in time long past. "Alas!" she exclaimed, "how changed is every thing! I alone am the same."

"Every thing is the same, and thou, alone, art changed," answered Hope.—"Thou hast deceived thyself in the past just as much as I deceive others in the future."

"What is it you are disputing about?" asked an old man, whom they had not observed before, though he was standing close by them. "I have lived almost fourscore and ten years, and my experience may perhaps enable me to decide between you."

They told him the occasion of their disagreement, and related the history of their journey round the earth.—The old man smiled, and for a few moments sat buried in thought. He then said to them:

"I too, have lived to see all the hopes of my youth turn into shadows, clouds, and darkness, and

vanish into nothing. I, too, have survived my fortune, my friends, my children—the hilarity of health."

"And dost thou not despair?" said Memory.

"No, I have still one hope left me."

"And what is that?"

"The hope of heaven!"

Memory turned towards Hope, threw herself into his arms, which opened to receive her, and burst into tears, exclaiming—

"Forgive me, I have done thee injustice. Let us never again separate from each other."

"With all my heart," said Hope, and they continued forever to travel together hand in hand through the world.

## NEWSPAPERS.

It is an astonishing fact, that in a country free as ours is, and where every voter once or twice a year is called upon to discharge a duty at the ballot box, there are many, very many persons, who never read a newspaper, and who know but little more what is going on in their own country than in the dominions of the Grand Mogul. What they learn of their own political affairs, they learn from verbal communications, subject as it is to various perversions, colorings, and misconceptions—and acting upon such, and such communications only, they venture to attempt to discharge the high and holy, and of course responsible duty of a judge over other men's actions and principles. They venture upon attempting to settle the affairs of a great nation, extending through various degrees of latitude, and embodying an immense variety of interests and prejudices—and this without the study or qualifications demanded even in the teacher of a common country school, extending not over 20 feet square! What a judge!

Newspapers are in this country one of the necessities of life, second only to food and clothing, and as imperiously demanding the attention and forethought of men as fire and habitation. Think of living in this world, and of knowing nothing of what is going on within it! Think of a revolution here, and an earthquake there—of a grand discovery here, a sublime invention there—of movements and agitations in one place, influencing the destinies of nations and the world for years, and of improvements and advances in another place, elevating and ennobling the condition of man—and yet a freeman, in a free country, standing amidst all, affected by all, and yet ignorant of all! What a blank, a cypher, is such a man! How little above a mere animal, who eats as he eats, breathes as he breathes, and above whom he is, only in the faculty of speech! For what is intellect without facts, information, direction, calculation? What but a mere slumbering, raked up, smothered ember, needing the fanning breeze of what is going on in the world, what the world does as inspired by what it knows—and that breeze, the news of the day, the hurry, the bustle and excitement of the time in which we live, move, and think? Talk of past knowledge! It is a good foundation on which to build. But the superstructure is to be reared now. This moment's knowledge, is worth all past knowledge, as time present is worth more than time past. And he who would benefit mankind, or do honor to himself, must come forth into the world, and know what the world is doing, and shape and embody its energies.

History is important, every body grants. Science is important in all estimation. Politics are government, and as a government is good or bad, so is a people prosperous or wretched, generally speaking. But here, in a newspaper, we have the History of the very day, all spread before us with a vitality and freshness no historian can equal. The very things themselves, not their images, not their shadowy ghosts, flit before you. The substance out of which history is to be woven is upon the table. Men talk for themselves—and no historians talk for them. You are living among all, and are interested in all—and will ye refuse to buy, to read, aye, to study, what ye are so much interested in? But newspapers are more than historians. They parade before you all the inventions and discoveries of the times—they trifle with you, sport with you, and amuse you, and console with you, as well as instruct you. By your own fire side, far from the scenes of interest, no matter whether you are in the crowded city or in a remote country house, yet they bring all before you, and to the very life;—and you are as well and better informed by them than he who has seen and participated in all. You need not stir from your farm, or your own chair, from your own bed even; and yet these little messengers, silent and speechless as they are, will take you into the wide world and show forth all that is going on.—Portland Adv.

## A SWINDLER IN EARNEST.

On Monday of last week, a young man of genteel, prepossessing appearance, called on a respectable lady in the Bowery, with a note from her landlord, requesting her to lend him \$10, or as much as she could spare, and he would return it the next day. Knowing that a quarter's rent was then due, she was a little surprised at the phraseology of the note, but supposing it was intended as a polite dun, she counted out \$60, and gave him, requesting him to count it over. He replied "it is no matter; I guess it is right;" and gave a receipt for the money, subscribing his name Henry Smith. Immediately after he had gone, it occurred to the lady's mind that possibly the young gentleman might be an impostor. She accordingly stepped over to the landlord, who disavowed any knowledge of her morning visitor, and said that he had authorised no one to call on her for money on his account. Finding that she had been swindled, she repaired to the Police Office to lodge her complaint, and was surprised to find 7 complaints of a similar nature had been preferred there from other sufferers, who had no doubt been swindled by the same individual.

The circumstances in one of the other cases, were as follows:—A lady had lost her husband, and while he lay a corpse in the house, the villain called upon her with a forged order from the Undertaker,

for his bill. She told him that she was overwhelmed with affliction; that she had not the money in hand, and that she wished he would leave it a few days. He said his employer had a bill unexpectedly presented for payment, and that he would not leave the house without the money. She accordingly procured it and paid him.

On another occasion he called on a gentleman and inquired the name and residence of his minister, giving him to understand his mother was dead, and that he wanted him to preach her funeral sermon. On learning his name and residence he immediately prepared an order in favor of the said gentleman on the minister for a small amount, and presented it for payment. In this however he did not succeed, the person on whom he drew not being in cash at the time.

Another attempt was as follows: He called at the house of the sexton of a church, and after making some inquiries of the sexton girl about him, and the name of the Pastor of the church, forged an order in favor of the sexton upon him for \$10, alleging when he offered it that he (the sexton) had just received a bill from his grocer; that the money was much wanted; that the Clergyman would oblige him much by lending the amount, and that he would return it the next day. After some deliberation, the money was paid. Shortly after the fellow returned with the bills, alleging that one of them (a \$5 bill) was counterfeit. The clergyman observed to him that it was impossible it should be so, for he drew those very bills from the Bank himself. But, says he, I will exchange it, and accordingly gave him another.

The circumstance that led to the discovery of his name and character, was an attempt to obtain a small sum in a similar manner from a landlord for a lady who occupied one of his houses as a tenant. He, not being particularly acquainted with her, declined sending the money; but said he would call and see her shortly. On inquiry of his tenant, he found her entirely ignorant of the affair. She had given no one an order to borrow money on her account, and further was not in want of any. She stated to him that a person had called on her a few days previous, and inquired particularly about the location of the landlord's houses, the names of his tenants, &c., and that he was the same person that had been sent to repair the locks in the house. The gentleman then went immediately to the locksmith where he had applied for a person to do his work; and was enabled to ascertain the real name and character of the swindler. It appears that his real name is John Turkington, that he is a graduate of the State Prison; and that having been detected in several thefts from his employer, he was consequently discharged. The officers of the Police were several days on the look out for him without being able to arrest him, but on Monday night Mr. Merritt met him going into Peale's Museum, and took him into custody. He was yesterday examined at the Police Office, and committed to prison. Besides the already mentioned acts of swindling, there are several others laid to his charge. The fellow seemed to have a particular penchant for swindling Clergymen, six of whom have received his special attentions, viz: Rev. Messrs. Spring, Berrian, Mason, Milnor, McCarthy, and Strobel. [New-York Journal of Commerce.

## QUICK BUSINESS.

Mr. Samuel Peterson, a clever, good natured, widowed Dutchman, aged 70, from New Jersey, came in town day before yesterday, for the purpose of procuring a house-keeper. He applied to an Intelligence Office in Chambers street, and was soon furnished with a tidy looking widow lady, aged about fifty-nine. The old man was very much pleased, paid his "Intelligence fee," and conducted his house-keeper to the "Rail Road House," from whence he intended to embark for New Jersey. They were shown into a room at the inn, where the old gentleman, calling for a pipe of tobacco, seated himself on a sofa, and began to cast "sheep's eyes" at the lady, who had taken her position on a chair nearly opposite to him. After remaining in a "silent mood" for some ten or twelve minutes, the old man carelessly remarked, "Vel den I tink dis plan of house-keeping ish not a good plan?" "I too," said the lady. "I tink it doah give people a great chance to tell bad stories," continued the old man, knocking the ashes from his pipe. "I too," replied the house-keeper. "I had much rather be married," said the old man, striking the pipe across the arm of the sofa, with a force which sent the bowl and part of the stem to the other side of the room. "I too," returned the lady. We did not learn the rest of the conversation; but about sunset the old gentleman sent us the following:

Married.—On the 16th, by the Rev. Mr. John Power, Mr. Samuel Peterson, of King's Town, N. J., to Mrs. Sophia Griffin, of this city. [New-York Sun.

## "A GOOD UN."

In the after part of the cabin of the steamboat Trenton, there is hung up a tin sign, which indicates a part of what may be regarded as the proprieties of the place; it has the following inscription:—

"GENTLEMEN ARE NOT PERMITTED TO LIE DOWN IN THIS CABIN." And gentlemen will beware, we suppose, of exhibiting any symptoms of needing the hint, for nothing can be more *extra* than to see men stretched along the settees, where company, and especially ladies, are to be found.

A few days since, while the Trenton was on her passage, a tall gentleman, evidently a Kentuckian, was observed walking fore and aft the cabin, his arms folded up, and he, apparently, unmindful of the movements and conversation of his numerous fellow passengers; two gentlemen were in earnest and rather loud discussion of politics; after a hard shot from the disputant, who belonged to the opposition side, the antagonist brought his head suddenly down, and exclaimed—"General Jackson done more for this nation, than any other President we ever had."

The assertion was made in such loud and



tone that it arrested the attention of several of the company, and among others the Kentuckian. He stopped short, and looking at him, said to the last speaker—"Stranger, do you know that you are violating the rules of the house?" The Jackson man protested his intentions to violate no regulation—and asked to know what rule he had infringed.

"There is one which you have violated," said the Kentuckian, pointing to the tin sign, and reading—"Gentlemen are not permitted to lie down in this cabin."—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

#### THE FANATICS.

These indefatigable incendiaries, whose perseverance in a rational and good cause would entitle them to great credit, are still at work laying the foundation for a servile war, or a dissolution of this Union. We say a dissolution of this Union, for in all our conversations and intercourse with the gentlemen of the South, whether Nullifiers or Unionists, Whigs or Tories, we never met with one who did not pronounce, emphatically and without reserve, that any attempt, on the part of the General or State Governments, to interfere with the relations between master and slave in the South, would lead to inevitable separation. With us slavery is one of those abstract questions which affect no man's personal or political welfare; but to the South, it is a subject of such vital, such universal interest, that it will not bear to be tampered with. Life and property are on the issue.

One principal object of these mischievous and malignant incendiaries seems to be the destruction of the Colonization Society, which holds out the only rational and practical mode of bringing about the emancipation of the blacks, namely, with the consent of their masters. Unless this indispensable preliminary is obtained, such a measure cannot be accomplished without being followed or preceded by consequences which no rational, humane white man can anticipate without shuddering. The objects of this war against a society numbering among its prominent members many of the first and best men of this country, are not difficult to be detected. The fanatics, in the first place, perceive, in the existence of that Society, a rational ground for attaining an object which they themselves seek to accomplish by outraging every principle of reason and humanity; and in the second, they seek to divert the funds and contributions destined to this rational and humane purpose, to themselves. They cannot bear to see a dollar bestowed on the Colonization Society; their aim is to divert the whole current of public sympathy and public munificence into the polluted channel of their own selfish and malignant objects. Hence their denunciations and calumnies, and hence their bitter opposition to the only rational and practicable plan ever devised for the emancipation of the slaves of independent States, who, unlike the colonies of England, cannot be legislated out of their guaranteed rights, by any power under heaven.

It may be generally known to our readers, that there is now existing in the State of Ohio a college, instituted solely for educating young missionaries to go about like roaring lions, full of fury and fanaticism, preaching the doctrines of the Immediate Abolitionists. The first article in the constitution of this Society is as follows:

"I. Object. Our object is the immediate emancipation of the whole coloured race in the United States; the emancipation of the slave from the oppression of his master; the emancipation of the free coloured man from the oppression of public sentiment, and the elevation of both to a moral and political equality with the whites."

From the Columbia (S. C.) Christian Herald.

#### EXPOSTULATION WITH OUR BRETHREN IN THE NORTH.

The repeated and increasing interference with our domestic institutions, by our Northern brethren, has greatly added to the difficulties of Christians in discharging the duties which they owe their domestics. As Christians, we are solemnly bound to promote both their spiritual and temporal interests, by every means compatible with our own peace and happiness. How to discharge our duty in this respect, to our God, our country, ourselves, and our servants, presents a difficulty known only to those upon whom devolves the inquiry. Surely, our Northern brethren are not aware of the extent to which they are injuring us. But the wound, as might have been expected, is inflicted upon the negro instead of the master. His civil and religious privileges have been necessarily curtailed. Suspicions have been awakened, and prejudices excited, perhaps to an unreasonable extent in many, against the attempts of Christians to impart religious instruction to the blacks. Yet with the Christian, the command of God, "Go teach all nations," is paramount to all others. It is not knowledge that would render our negroes worse servants; and least of all, is it a knowledge of religion that would injure either the servant or the master. But it is the fact that they would no sooner obtain knowledge than it would be made, by others, the means of rendering them discontented and insubordinate.

We regret the necessity of having to expostulate with our Northern brethren on account of their interference with our domestic institutions. But situated as we are, and possessing irresistible evidence of the fact, we feel it our duty both to prove those who interfere, and to inform the people of the South, that such is the case. While we hold it to be unjust as well as unchristian, to contribute unnecessarily to the existence of animosities between different sections of our great confederacy, we must believe it to be a Christian duty to raise a warning voice against any course of conduct which may ultimately not only destroy the peace of the church, but sever the bonds of this great confederacy, and result in the ruin of thousands. Believing that such may be the result, is it not our duty, nay dare we neglect to raise a warning voice? May there not be some who will listen to our just complaints; and who will unite with us in staying the current that is swelling and widening in its course as it rolls on to desolate the habitations of thousands? But we shall be told by some that these are idle apprehensions; that the number of those who are interfering with the interests of the South, are comparatively few; that they are contemptible, and no less reproached by the great body of the Northern, than by the Southern people. We shall be told of the defeat of the Abolitionists in New York, last winter, and perhaps many other face-fact things. If any one thinks these considerations sufficient to remove all apprehensions, we certainly hope that he will give a satisfactory answer to the following questions: Is it not a fact that many influential men are actively

and perseveringly engaged in the cause of abolition? Is it not a fact that there are large anti-slavery societies formed that regularly meet and publish reports of their proceedings? Is it not a fact that law and contemptible and reprobated as they may be, professors of colleges, and clergymen, are numbered amongst them, and their proceedings published in many of the most respectable and widely circulated papers of the North? Is it not a fact that papers are established having for their avowed object abolition or emancipation? Is it not a fact that a majority of the political and miscellaneous papers, and the religious papers, with few exceptions, publish accounts of outrages committed by masters in the South, upon their slaves? Could there be any mode more effectual in misrepresenting the character of slavery in the South, or in exciting the indignation of the Northern people against the Southern? Suppose we should glean all the instances of cruelty practised by individuals in the North, upon their families, upon their laborers and operatives, and publish them as characteristic of the Northern people, would it not be most unjust?—Suppose, in this way, we should endeavor to get up an excitement among the Southern people against the Northern, would it not be wicked? Where is the country in which many examples may not be collected of inferiors being cruelly treated by their superiors,—even of wives and children, being barbarously treated by the head of the family? But would it not be grossly dishonest to select such cases, to represent the character of the people, with a view to render them odious, and to excite against them the indignation of others? Yet is not this the course pursued by a large majority of the most influential religious papers published in the North? Is it not a fact that in many of the literary institutions of the North, anti-slavery societies are formed? Is it not a fact that at Andover, one of the most respectable theological seminaries in the North, there is one which has its regular anniversary celebration for the purpose of denouncing the institutions of the South? Is it not a fact that the members of this institution, who are annually dispersing through the United States, stand pledged to one another? Is it not a fact that letters from the South, describing the horrors of slavery, and denouncing the injustice of the system, are published in the North? By whom? By natives? Or by some of the missionaries sent to enlighten and convert the heathen of the South? Who, without the most positive evidence, could believe that men, living upon the bounties of the South, enjoying the good things of the land, giving and receiving the right hand of fellowship, should in the meantime be representing us as monsters of iniquity, and exciting against us the prejudices and indignation of our brethren? Well may we say with the inspired penman, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend; but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful." Is not the Colonization Society a very powerful and influential body? Do not its members make the same representations of slavery as is made by the abolitionists? Do they not denounce it in the same terms? Do they differ from the abolitionists in any other respect than as to the means most suitable for the accomplishment of their object? Shall we be told that all the presses prostituted to the unholy cause of producing an excitement among the people of the North against those of the South, are patronized by people disapproving of their conduct? Shall we be told, in view of all these facts, that our apprehensions are unfounded? We challenge a denial of them. We hold in our hands documents containing ample evidence to substantiate them. He who, after reflecting upon all the movements relative to this subject, can see no cause of apprehension, may well be compared to the idols of the heathen, which have ears but hear not, and eyes but see not. Can efforts so great and so perseveringly made, fail to produce an excitement which may prove incapable of being checked, even by those most active in creating it? Who can say to what length men will go when impelled by mistaken notions of religion and philanthropy? Have not efforts already been made in the Presbyterian church to exclude slaveholders from its communion? Has not this point been carried in two other churches?

Since then the slavery of the South is viewed by the people of the North as a most odious crime, and our negroes as innocent sufferers, exposed to all the cruelties which capricious and inhuman masters may inflict; since it is viewed as a national sin and disgrace; since so many presses are portraying the sufferings of the innocent negro and the barbarity of the master, is it not to be feared that the time may soon come when some political Zealot shall give vent to the struggling passions of the multitude, and the fair fabric of the Union be demolished by the storm? All this is not only probable, but will inevitably be the result, if the present course of things continue. Permit us then to ask those who are interfering with our domestic concerns, a few questions. Has your interference, instead of doing good, not been productive of evil? Has it not added unnecessarily to the rigors of slavery? Has it not compelled the Southern people to curtail the privileges of their domestics? Is it not embittering the people of the North against those of the South; and exasperating the latter against the former? A few years back, and Southern men were the advocates of colonization. A few years ago, and many of our negroes were taught to read without any apprehensions that they would be rendered worse instead of better. A few years ago, and many of them could write, and were employed as clerks. A few years past, and those who desired it, set their servants free. But you have been whispering it in the chimney corners, in the by-paths, and in the midnight assemblies, that freedom is a glorious boon which feeds and clothes man, a glorious state, free from labor and toil, from care and sorrow, which consists in being always happy. You have been teaching them that domestic servitude is a violation of the laws of God and man, a state of oppression, insult, and degradation. Where are the laboring classes, that may not be repented misrepresentation, be rendered discontented, and dangerous to the peace and happiness of society? How long has it been since the laboring classes in New York, by being persuaded that they were cruelly and unjustly treated, had almost uprooted the foundations of government, and commenced a system of robbery and outrage? Had the South been instrumental in producing this excitement, would we not have justly merited the indignation of every friend to good order and happiness? Should you succeed in producing sufficient excitement in the North to induce the multitude to overlook the barriers of the Constitution and laws of the country, what would be the result? Have ye who form peace societies, and who desire to appear foremost in Christian virtues, and acts of philanthropy, considered this? When the false and

deceptive hopes you have held up have sent forth the midnight assassin with the club and the dagger, rest assured that you will then accomplish emancipation by annihilating the objects of your sympathies. Is your course, then, one which is calculated to produce "on earth peace and good will toward men?" If not, can it be consistent with the doctrines of Christianity? And if not, can you expect a blessing to rest upon your efforts?

We copy the following as a specimen of some of the articles published for the purpose of exciting the people of the North against those of the South. Our paper might be filled every week with pieces of a similar character. Our language on this subject has, perhaps, been too strong. But it is impossible for any man, unless utterly destitute of feeling, to peruse what is written on this subject, at the North, and consider the consequences to which it must lead, without being both grieved and displeased.

**MEN-STRALING.**—Moses Groom, convicted of the charge of inveigling, stealing, and carrying away a negro slave, the property of the estate of Col. Taylor, of South Carolina, has been sentenced to be hung on the 6th of July next. The jury have recommended him to Executive clemency.

"Is this the testimony of our Southern lawgivers to the righteousness of the Jewish statute, Exod. 21: 16, 'He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death?' Or is it for stealing the 'property of the estate of Col. Taylor' that the man is sentenced to be hung? How came Col. Taylor by a 'property' of his fellow countrymen? We would be glad to know what constitutes slave-stealing, by the laws of South Carolina? If a father should take his child away from an abuser, and carry it away in a carriage to a place of safety and freedom, would he have to be hung for stealing?"—*New York Evangelist.*

Was it the father of the child who stole it?

#### ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

Extracts from a Speech made in the British Parliament, on the motion for agreeing to an Address to the King.

"Mr. Henry Grattan said, it was impossible to agree in the address, not only on account of what it said, but what it had omitted to say. There is no relief promised—there is a very indistinct and unintelligible statement as to titles—and there are portentous threats, angry language, and ominous expressions of renewed coercion. It might be supposed that the act of last year would have been sufficient; its violence in the outset—its failure in the operation. We told the House it would fail; we told the ministers that, in order to put down a few disturbers of the peace in the Queen's County and the adjacent ones, it was not necessary to suspend the constitution. The measure had nothing on which to operate; the people became quiet from other causes. The repetition of a title war, and the million bill—these, and not the coercion bill, appeased the people. Still, there was much disquiet, much agitation; and the minister comes forward again, and in another speech flimflams from the throne denunciations against the people. (Hear.) I ask, what minister dictated the words his Majesty has just used? Who was audacious enough to suggest them, and who weak enough to advise their adoption? Who is the junior minister, who, in the excess of his imprudence, superseded the senior and sober members—intrudes the office of prime minister, and forces the introduction of the expressions that have fallen from the King? Are they aware of what is said when they make the King declare that his Irish subjects have drawn down upon themselves his 'just indignation'—that our royal master is indignant with his people, and that his anger is not only great but 'just'? His faithful subjects in Ireland have now to dread the consequences that are attendant upon his just indignation, and this from the father of his people. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear, hear.') Sir, in all the royal speeches I have read, no such expressions as these occur."

"When his Majesty is made to speak of his just indignation, may I ask, with due submission, whether the crying distress of his Irish subjects has excited his just indignation? (Cries of hear, hear.)—Has the emigration of his principal nobility and gentry, and increased absenteeism—has the abandonment of the relations and moral ties that ought to exist between the upper and lower classes—have these refugees, termed, as they have been, by high authority, as the 'base betrayers and deserters of their native land'—have they excited his Majesty's just indignation—(hear)—or has the complaint of want of employment, want of trade, want of manufactures—a state which an Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer declared was that of a 'beggared gentry and a ruined peasantry'—has this state of things excited the just indignation of his Majesty? Is the King never angry but when the Irish seek for liberty and for employment? and is he to be satisfied or silent when they starve for want of bread? And this, too, from the father of his people."

"The committee state that their fellow creatures are reduced 'to the lowest ebb of human suffering, and driven by misery to the very edge of despair'—that during the last year they had relieved about 10,500 families, amounting to 37,000 persons. (Hear, hear.) This is not confined to Dublin alone. The resolutions of the meetings in various parts of Ireland speak the same. In the west of Ireland, at a meeting where the Bishop of Maroon presided, the resolutions were of the same report. The law does not allow me to call him bishop, but Dr. MacHale does not want that title here, for whether he writes, or speaks, or acts, he displays a spirit of philanthropy and piety, and charity, united to ancient love and the lights of modern times, that at once captivate and embellish, and do honor alike to the individual and to his sacred calling; he too describes the deplorable state of the west of Ireland, and the destitution of the people. The resolutions say that 80,000 persons in his diocese eat meat but twice a year, and have scarcely potatoes enough to subsist on."

"Their resolutions are mostly couched in proper and decorous terms.—They seek by petition and statement to bring the case before the House; and are they to be prevented? Do Ministers mean to declare it high treason to meet and speak upon the Repeal? The prime minister of the country stood by the throne, holding in his hand the sword of state. The speech almost tells us that it is to be drawn from the scabbard.—(Hear, hear.) But Sir, there is another statement in that speech, of a most unconstitutional nature. His Majesty is made to say, that it is 'his fixed and unalterable resolution to maintain inviolate the act of Union.' What minister advised this?—or what minister could advise a doctrine more unconstitutional?—and, coming from the gentlemen opposite, it is most surprising. They must know that the act of Union is but an act of parliament, and that it has

and can be altered. They equally know that the King has no right or prerogative whereby he can at the outset declare his fixed determination for or against any measure. It is contrary to the first principles of the constitution, and amounts to its complete infringement. If the King can thus invade our functions, the labors of this body are at an end. (Hear, hear.) We are here, only to pass such laws as he may in the first instance approve of; and, should his Majesty signify his displeasure, the representatives of the people must remain passive spectators, and merge their quality of legislators. They are not to propound the law, but to receive it from his Majesty. If so, we are at once go back to our constituents, and resign our trust committed to our care. (Hear, hear.)"



### THE CAROLINIAN.

#### SALISBURY:

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1834.

#### FANATICISM.

Not unfrequently, since the present Editor of the Carolinian took charge of it, he has been unjustly accused of attempting to protract discord between the North and the South.

He has been charged with hostility to the Northern People, and his occasional animadversions upon the fanatics have been strangely and unfairly perverted into evidence of such hostile feelings.

Nothing can be less just. If the Editor entertains any prejudices at all in relation to the People of the North, they are certainly not unfavorable. Though a native of the South, he spent among the "Yankees" some years at that period of life which is most susceptible of generous and permanent impressions; and contracted not only a strong and enduring partiality for many individuals, but likewise, in the main, a favorable opinion of the great mass of society there.

Nevertheless, although he sees in their habits, their manners and customs, their institutions, and their traits of character, much that is worthy of praise and of imitation, still he cannot shut his eyes to some obvious circumstances. They are the descendants of a race of men remarkable, at once, for their devotion to civil liberty, and for their fanaticism and religious intolerance.

But it may be said that there is no danger, at the present day, to be apprehended from that sort of fanaticism which threw a dark tint upon the otherwise bright character of the "Pilgrim-Fathers" of New England, and their immediate descendants.

We admit that there is less danger now than there was two centuries ago. There has been a mighty progress since then in moral and intellectual improvement. But, notwithstanding all this, *human nature is the same*, and therefore it is not entirely secure from the operations of causes which have heretofore produced so much disorder in society.

All history teaches us that, as the soundest constitution or organization of the natural body is not proof against disease, so the most healthy and perfect state of society, as a political, or even as a religious community, is subject to moral disorders, which, though they may continue for a time within a limited sphere, are not unapt to become epidemic.

From whatever cause it originated, it ought not and it cannot be concealed that such a disorder has already become, in some degree, epidemic at the North. To borrow a phrase which seems peculiarly applicable, the "premonitory symptoms" are too strong to be mistaken—and it is the part of patriotism and of true Christian benevolence to take such precautionary measures as may prevent the extension of a plague that would be inconceivably more horrible than the Asiatic Cholera.

The press, the newspapers, may do much towards checking the progress of this plague; and it is not the duty of all, who have these means, to use them prudently, but with energy, in order to arrest the progress of fanaticism, which threatens to whirl our Constitution and our country in "hideous ruin." It is a subject of vastly more importance than many suppose, and it is growing more and more momentous.

In this paper will be found an extract from a New York paper, giving a short sketch of the present state of the disease; and immediately after it will be seen an "Exposition," taken from a Southern paper, which is conducted by an able Minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Hitherto a most culpable apathy on this subject has pervaded the whole Southern press, with few exceptions. And, because those few happened to be, in general, opposed to aggressions of another kind, it was ungenerously asserted that they were intent upon producing an unnecessary excitement for a most unrighteous purpose.

But it is time for such illiberal surmises to give place to prudent counsels; and the wise and the virtuous of the land, without regard to local divisions, or political parties, or religious sects, must unite, speedily unite, their energies against the impending danger—or the days of this happy Republic are numbered.

*From the N. Y. American, edited by Chas. King, Esq.*  
The "Richmond Enquirer" would, we presume, far pass for a journal devoted to the laws, and willing to adhere to and abide by their decision. Yet see the language used by that print in reference to the highest law tribunals of this land. Speaking of a rumor that the President would cause a *scire facias* to be sued out against the Bank of the United States, the Enquirer says—

"We doubt much the efficacy of a *scire facias*. It would give the Bank a handle for new clamor and additional pressure on the People; but of what avail would be this process? The *scire facias* would be 'sued out of the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania,'—and 'the final judgment' would be 'examined into by the Supreme Court of the U. States.' But, if any one expects strict justice, in such a case, from these tribunals, he has a more sanguine temperament than we happen to possess. The case ought to be transferred to the great tribunal of the People; and there let it be decided!"

And if justice is not to be expected from such a Court as that in which John Marshall presides, does the Richmond Enquirer honestly believe that it can be had from heated partisan appeals to the people? If a Court, combining so thoroughly as that of the Supreme Court of the United States, every element of independence—whose Judges are permanent, with salaries that cannot be diminished, and without any connection with politics—cannot be trusted in a case where strict legal rights are in controversy—where a penal clause in the charter of a great and rich, and therefore popu-

larly obnoxious, corporation is to be, if found needed, applied—what is to be hoped from a discussion in which ignorance, passion, prejudice, and self-interest, will all combine to pervert the truth, and when the Judges are thirteen millions instead of seven grave persons sitting under a solemn oath? We ask the Richmond Enquirer to answer these questions, not as a partisan editor, but as an honest man; and to reconcile his answer as such, with the overt expression of distrust in, and contempt for, the Supreme Court of the United States exhibited in the paragraph we have quoted.

Do you think, Mr. King, that old Mr. Comstock Ritchie will give you a plain honest answer to your hard questions? If you do, you will be disappointed. Mr. Ritchie would not give such an answer if answers were as 'plenty as blackberries,' unless it might be to the interest of his party.

This short paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer is a new chapter in the history of the times. It is worthy of a little more comment than the Editor of the American has bestowed on it.

It is remembered, that Mr. Ritchie not only professed, but did until lately—a great respect for every department of Government, but pretended to be an advocate of State Rights.

Some twelve months ago, while he was denouncing the *Journal* of State Rights, and at the same time praising the *Enquirer*, Judge Upsher, the writer of the elegant letter signed "Locke," called upon Mr. Ritchie to tell us what he meant by State Rights, and what were the remedies for violations of them.

Mr. Ritchie did not think it prudent at that time to venture upon an exposition of his views; but we have it now in plain terms.

The State Rights men contend that in all questions of jurisdiction between a State and the General Government, the proper tribunal to decide, in the last resort, would be a Convention of the States. The Nationalists contend that the Supreme Court is the proper tribunal. But it seems now that they are both wrong—"the case ought to be transferred to the great tribunal of the People;" so says Mr. Ritchie, and so, of course, will all the party say, until they discover that a majority of "the great tribunal of the People" are opposed to the President; and then we suppose he will "stretch his arm for the 200,000 men from the West" to come in and decide the dispute.

But really Mr. Ritchie seems to have run entirely mad since the elections in Virginia turned out against his party. He has now abandoned the rights of the States, and, among the rest, even those of the illustrious Old Dominion, which seemed to be peculiarly dear to him, and has run up to the tender mercies of a majority of the States of the United States! He has given up all the claims upon the absolute majority—viz. the Senate and the Supreme Court, which are the only departments wherein the equality of the States is preserved; and has thus completely entrusted all the rights—yes, and powers too—of the President, backed by the "great tribunal!"

Thus has Mr. Ritchie at last come out plainly in favor of the Consolidation doctrines of the Proclamation. Despair has forced him to confess his political creed, and now we hope that he will be no longer able to mislead those who followed him in his insidious and devious political course.

#### CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

On Monday, the 2nd instant, the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Stevenson.

There were ten ballottings before a choice was made. The contest was between Mr. Bell and Mr. Polk, both from Tennessee; and on the tenth balloting, Bell had 114, and Polk 78—scattering 28.

Messrs. Bell and Polk are both friendly to the Administration, but the latter is likewise a friend of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Bell therefore owes his success to the union of that portion of the Jackson men opposed to Van Buren, with those who are opposed to the Administration generally.

Mr. Bell is not entirely for the whole swine—he can go the present head—but, wonderful to relate, cannot swallow the tail! This would seem paradoxical if we did not know what a powerful effect the imagination has upon the functions of both body and mind.

In the Senate, some propositions of Mr. Bibb, to amend the Constitution in the part relative to the election of President and Vice-President, have been referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Bibb, Benton, Webster, Calhoun, and Forsyth.

The resolutions of Mr. Clay, (which we published last week) in relation to the Deposites, have passed the Senate.

Mr. McKean, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial, which he accompanied with the following remarks:

Mr. McKean said, a committee of thirty citizens, of the first respectability, from various sections of Pennsylvania, all of whom he believed, were now in the Lobby of the Senate, had honored him by putting into his charge a memorial to be presented to the Senate, signed by more than 200 Delegates from the different counties of that State, who assembled at Harrisburg, the Seat of Government, on the 27th ultimo, to consult as to the causes of public distress and mode of relief. And though, he said, a difference of political opinion, as well as on questions of abstract expediency, existed between a portion of the memorialists and himself, it was nevertheless his desire to represent them fairly, and was no less his pride than his duty to say, that this Convention comprised as much of respectability, talent, and weight of public and private character, as any Convention of men that had assembled anywhere within his knowledge, and whose experience entitled their opinions to the most respectful consideration.

He had been furnished with a statement showing the general as well as political complexion of the Convention, and he took occasion to say, that the latter was corroborated by his own knowledge of the facts as stated. The whole number of Delegates present was 209: of this number, 75 were original Jackson men, about 30 of whom supported General Jackson in 1828. Delegates were appointed from 49 counties, and Delegates attended from 44 counties, including the City of Philadelphia, accidents having prevented the attendance from the other 4. He had been particularly instructed to say, that the entire proceedings had been distinguished for harmony, unanimity, and zeal, and that the whole character of the Convention furnished the strongest evidence of a great political change in Pennsylvania, and a growing opposition to the recent measures of the present Administration of the General Government. The memorial was written with great force and ability, and condemns, in *terma*, the conduct of the Executive branch of the Government in reference to the Bank; to which cause they ascribe all the present distresses of the country, and ask Congress for relief.

#### KING WILLIAM AND KING ANDREW.

In the British Parliament, lately, Mr. Shiel introduced a petition from many distressed people in Ireland, praying for a repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, and for the abolition of the oppressive system of tithes.

It is the custom, in Great Britain, for the Parliament









## Lincolnton Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of the Lincolnton Academy will commence on the 16th day of June, and terminate on the evening of the ensuing day. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to attend.

THE Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the FIRST DAY OF JULY. The price of Tuition, per session, (in advance,) will be:  
For the Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra and Geometry, \$12 50  
For English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, 8 00  
For Reading, Writing, &c. 5 00  
Board can be had, in respectable families at \$7 per month.

GEORGE W. MORROW.

P.S. The healthiness of Lincolnton, and the moral state of society, render it a peculiarly appropriate location for a Classical School.

May 24, 1834.—6t

## State of North Carolina: LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, APRIL TERM, 1834.

Samuel P. Simpson, } Original Attachment.  
vs. Henry Carvill.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Carvill, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," that the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next...then and there to replevy the effects levied upon, and enter his pleas; otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment, pro confesso, entered up against him.

Witness, Miles W. Abernathy, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th in March, A.D. 1834.

M. W. ABERNATHY, Clerk.

## Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashion as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

## New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

## TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving instruction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y

Job Printing of every description executed at this Office.

## Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County, Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine Brick Building,

constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. 1f

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, ONE-THIRD PART OF THE

Lincoln Cotton Factory,

Situated two miles below Lincolnton, N.C., at the Rattling Shoals of the South Fork. This Factory is now in excellent repair, and has in full operation seven hundred and thirty-six Spindles, and eight Looms ready to go into operation.

—ALSO—

(Belonging to the same Establishment.)

An excellent Oil-Mill, Blacksmith Shop, a Machine Shop, and a Wool-Carding Machine,

WITH

560 Acres of Land.

This site is superior to any in my knowledge for manufacturing, having water-power sufficient to turn two thousand spindles, and possessing all the advantages of the cotton market and the grain country: the situation is healthy, well watered, and well calculated for a store.

—ALSO, HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE LOT

WHEREON HE NOW RESIDES, being Lot No. 9, fronting the Main Street; Lot No. 10, fronting the Back Street in the N.E. Square of said town; and, in the same Square, a 2-acre Farm Lot;

And also Lot No. 10 in the S.E. Square, fronting the Main Street to Beattie's Ford;

WITH

Seventy-Five Acres of Land

LYING ON MILL-CREEK, one and a half miles from Town.

The Town Property would make a suitable residence for a Lawyer, Physician, or any Gentleman who would wish to spend the Summer in a healthy, pleasant place.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will no doubt like to view the premises before doing so.

The Subscriber will sell the abovesaid Property low, as he wishes to move to a warmer climate if he can sell.

JAMES BIVINE

Lincolnton, May 24, 1834. 1m

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. 1f

## SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell Off

THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,

CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

AND

ALL OTHER ARTICLES

generally kept on hand by

Merchants in this part of the country,

AT COST, FOR CASH.

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New, the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—1f

## SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution WILL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW.

T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834. 1f

## Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURTHOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N.C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

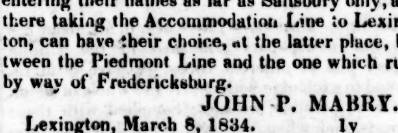
His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of Accommodation Stages Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and then taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y



## Coach and Carriage Making, AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,

Coach and Carriage-Makers,

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS, On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail.

They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES, CARRIAGES,

Carry-alls, Gigs,

SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of country for neatness, durability, and cheapness.

For the benefit of Travellers and Stage-Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRIAGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order; and every description of REPAIRING will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest possible terms.

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## North-Carolina State LOTTERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Salisbury Academy.

1st Class—High and Low System.

To be Drawn at Salisbury, On the 10th day of July.

Capital, \$100,000!

SCHEME

1 Prize of \$3,000 is 3,000

5 " of 1,000 is 5,000

4 " of 500 is 2,000

5 " of 300 is 1,500

10 " of 200 is 2,000

50 " of 100 is 5,000

60 " of 50 is 3,000

100 " of 20 is 2,000

250 " of 10 is 2,500

20,000 " of 4 70 is 94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to \$120,000

More Prizes than Blanks!

Tickets \$4.....Halves \$2.....Quarters \$1.

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of the drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$4 70 in another: they will then be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low; and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive are high. The prizes of \$4 70, to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of \$3,000. The prizes of \$4 70 will be payable in tickets in the next scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

According to this mode of drawing, holders of two tickets will be sure to draw one prize, and MAY DRAW THREE!

Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points' Office, (White Row, Mansion Hotel), —SALISBURY.—

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers, Salisbury, N.C.

May 17, 1834. 1td

## Look at This!

STEVENSON & POINTS,

HAVE been engaged in the Management and Drawing of Lotteries, in Virginia, for several years; and, in the course of their extensive business, have had the pleasure of selling and paying the following

Grand Capital Prizes,

\$20,000 \*\$9,000 \*\$8,000 \*\$5,000 \*\$4,000

10,000 \*8,000 \*6,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*7,000 \*6,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*7,000 \*6,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*7,000 \*6,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*6,000 \*5,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*6,000 \*5,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*6,000 \*5,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*6,000 \*5,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*6,000 \*5,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*6,000 \*5,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*6,000 \*5,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*6,000 \*5,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

10,000 \*6,000 \*5,000 \*4,000 \*3,000

Administrator's Notice. THE Subscriber, having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Archibald Craig, dead, at the May Term of Rowan County Court, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately; and persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. BURTON CRAIG, Administrator. May 31, 1834.—6t

## Aaron Woolworth,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

located his Establishment TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE

at a new Hotel, on the Main Street, Where he continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WITHIN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tombstones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy at short notice.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834. 1f

## Current Price of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY, N.C., June 11.

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Bacon,              | 50          |
| Butter, apple,      | 8 a 10      |
| peach,              | 37 1/2 a 40 |
| Butter,             | 75          |
| Cotton, in seed,    | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| clean,              | 18 a 20     |
| Corn,               | 112 a 125   |
| Feathers,           | 8 a 10      |
| Flour, (superfine), | 9 a 10      |
| Flaxseed,           | 80 a 100    |
| Linseed Oil,        | 45 a 50     |

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., June 3.

|                    |           |               |     |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|-----|
| man, manny, peach, | 85 a 80   | Molasses,     | 32  |
| apple,             | 28 a 23   | Mills, cut,   | 6   |
| Betswax,           | 17 a 18   | Sugar, brown, | 84  |
| Coffee,            | 124 a 134 | lump,         | 6   |
| Cotton,            | 11 a 12   | leaf,         | 56  |
| Corn,              | 110       | Salt,         | 100 |
| Flaxseed,          | 100 a 110 | Wheat,        | 80  |
| Flour,             | 550 a 650 | Whiskey,      | no  |
| Feathers,          | 34 a 35   | Wool,         | 13  |